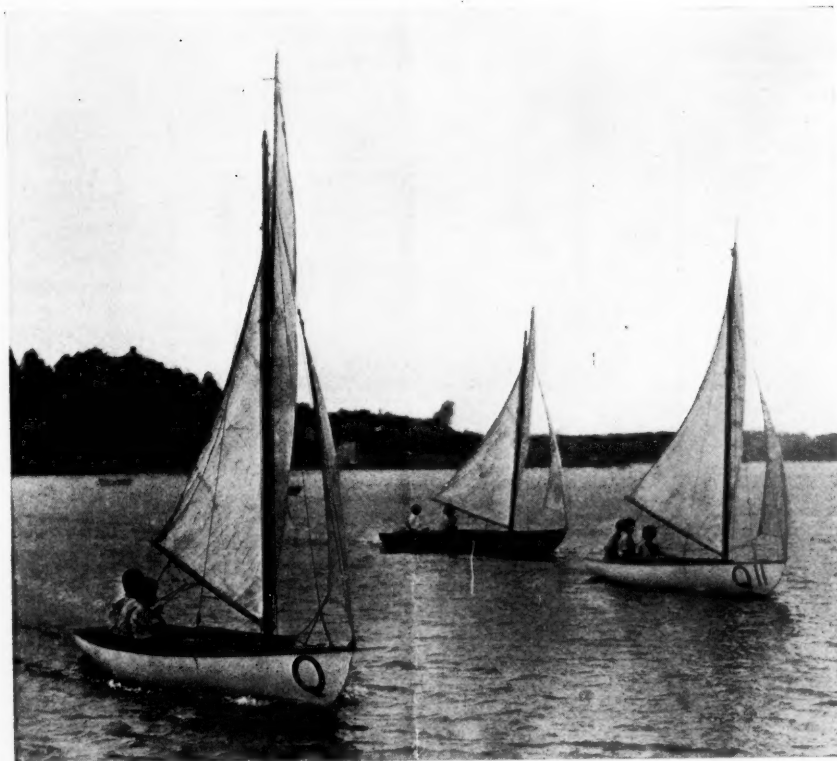


CAMPING

(Title Registered)

The Official Journal of the Camp Directors Association



AUGUST, 1929

The Principle of Using GUMPERT'S Quality Products in Camps

The problem of bulk cooking for camps will be taken up each month by the Gumpert chef in this column. Much valuable data regarding Gumpert's Products which would be of interest to camp managers and cooks will be contained in this article.

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The Official Journal of the Camp Directors Association

VOL. IV - NO. 8

- CAMBRIDGE - MASSACHUSETTS -

August 1929

HEALTH STANDARDS FOR SUMMER CAMPS

The Massachusetts Department of Public Health is recommending the following health standards for summer camps.

These standards were drafted with great care by a committee of health officers, sanitarians and camp directors. They have been approved by the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health, the New England Camp Directors Association and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

Definition of camp. The minimum standards suggested shall apply to the operation of camps, whether conducted for charity or profit, situated in cities and towns in the Commonwealth, intended as recreational, health and tourists' camps. Camps owned or leased for individual or family use are excepted.

Sanitation

1. *Camp site.* The camp site shall be such that it is possible to provide and maintain proper sanitary facilities. The location should preferably be on a side hill with a porous, well-draining soil, and should afford facilities for obtaining a good water supply as well as providing a safe method of sewage disposal.

2. *Water supply.* Every camp shall

have a water supply of good sanitary quality, sufficient in quantity. The water supply shall be inspected annually and analyzed. (The State Department of Public Health is prepared to make inspections and analyses provided application is made in writing well in advance of the opening of the camp.) Any well or spring of poor or questionable quality at the camp shall be sealed or removed.

3. *Sewage disposal.* Camps so located that public sewerage facilities are available shall be connected with the public sewerage system and equipped with suitable flush toilets; camps not so located shall be provided with suitable equipment for the disposal of excreta or sewage. This equipment shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. There should be at least one toilet seat to every twenty-five campers; a ratio of one seat to fifteen campers is more desirable.

4. *Bathing places.* All bathing places used by the camp shall be free from dangerous contamination.

5. *Pollution of water supplies.* No privy or receptacle for sewage or garbage shall be located within two hundred feet of any source of water supply or within fifty feet

of any body of water used for bathing purposes.

6. *Disposal of garbage and rubbish.* Every camp shall be provided with tight-covered receptacles for garbage and rubbish, and all garbage and rubbish, including waste papers, bottles and tin cans, shall be deposited in them. The contents of these covered receptacles shall be removed at least twice a week when the camp is in use and burned under proper supervision or disposed of in some other sanitary manner.

7. *Sources of water supply, etc., to be posted.* Every camp should have available a plan indicating the location of all sources of water supply and other sanitary facilities including all toilets, sewage tanks and receptacles for garbage and refuse. Tourists' camps should have signs posted indicating the location of water supplies, toilets and receptacles for garbage and refuse.

8. *Living quarters.* Living quarters, including dormitories, dining rooms, kitchens, laundries, and other shelters shall be properly screened when necessary, rain-proof and raised from the ground.

(Continued on page 10)

TRAINING THE CAMP COUNSELOR

A report of the pre-camp conference held at Hanoum, June 29 to July 1, 1929

By HELEN JOY SLEEPER

The job of being a camp counselor has rapidly become highly specialized. In the early days of camping, a young college person with sufficient enthusiasm for sports and living in the open found the summer camp a delightful place in which to spend the long vacation. While enthusiasm and love for the out-of-doors are still essential, much more is demanded of our counselors nowadays. The staff of many camps is organized like a school faculty with several departments, the heads of which are usually highly trained specialists with years of experience both in teaching and camping. For the enthusiastic college undergraduate there is still the position of junior counselor or assistant. To aid these young people to become responsible counselors various types of training have been evolved.

Perhaps the most effective training for counselors is that which can only be obtained from years of growing up in a camp. Our camp, now in its twenty-first season, is proud to number on its staff several junior counselors and a few senior counselors from among its own former campers.

Thoroughly alive to the ideals and aims of the camp, experienced in its traditions and ways of doing things, now grown to years of discretion, they become our most effective leaders.

This kind of training, though much desired, is not always obtainable, and so there have developed the various pre-camp conferences in swimming, riding, nature study, sports, which give ten days or two weeks of intensive application to specific camp situations of knowledge and skill already acquired elsewhere.

For several seasons we have called our counselors together for a pre-camp counselors' meeting, usually occurring on the evening prior to the opening day. This has proved to be of such value that for the current season we tried the experiment of extending that meeting to a three-day pre-camp conference. The program of the three days follows.

Saturday, June 29

The counselors arrived in time for tea in the garden. Upon arrival each one was presented with a folder containing (1) a printed list of staff and campers; (2) in-

formation regarding the making of reports, the system of honors, the checking of inventories, the ordering of service and supplies; (3) a song book; (4) an honor book; (5) special notes concerning the particular campers assigned to each counselor which had been copied from parents' letters and health cards; (6) a buddy notebook for the middy pocket.

The evening was given over to a dinner followed by an informal social time of getting acquainted and singing camp songs.

Sunday, June 30

In the morning the counselors attended the village church and heard a fine and peculiarly applicable sermon on the subject "The Older and the Younger Generations." At this service they were joined by counselors from the three neighboring Aloha Camps.

A typical Hanoum evening gathering was held, with music and a talk by the director. He stressed the idea that the adjustments of the individual child to the social group formed by the camp—his own self-realization in the activities of the

(Continued on page 12)

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NEWS FROM THE CAMP WORLD

The Boston *Transcript* carried an interesting article on Camp O-At-Ka, the Galahad Camp of the Episcopal church, on Lake Sebago, Maine. Rev. Ernest J. Dennen, director of the camp, reports that the camp has the largest enrollment in its history of twenty-two years. The list of counselors includes many interesting and unusual men, one of whom is Carlton Martin, a Maine woodsman, who leads the boys in various projects and enterprises, trail blazing and log cabin building. A new department is that of the sea-craft class, under the direction of Ernest Jacoby.

Cape Cod Camps

A visitor to the Cape Cod camps enthusiastically reports that the camps are having a splendid season. New cabins are being built which will add to the comfort of the campers and all possible is being done to improve sanitary conditions.

Among individual camps Camp Monomoy has the largest enrollment of its history. They are just completing an addition to their dining hall which will accommodate wives of counselors and visiting parents.

Camp Mashnee, although located on an island, has very complete and modern equipment. They have separate cabins in which are their lavatories, bathrooms and toilets with the best of plumbing. Their fleet of sailing boats is made up of boats of regulation racing type and size.

Camp Watonah is using a nice type of cabin. One-half of the cabin on the sea side is a screened-in porch, arranged for sleeping purposes. This opens into the half which is almost entirely enclosed and which serves as a dressing room, and place for keeping clothes. An interesting project at Watonah is the lookout tower built last year by the girls. They also have a very charming outdoor chapel.

Phidelah Rice Dramatic School at Oak Bluffs boasts an enrollment of eighty-five students this year.

Pleasing news comes from the new camps. Camp Viking, which has an advantage of an especially nice location, is doing splendidly. The director, Norman White, has associated with him Miss M. Katherine Bryan, formerly of the Buckley School of Great Neck, L. I. Mr. White had planned to start his camp with twenty

boys but demand forced him to increase that number to thirty.

Camp Winnecowaissa, a new girls' camp, directed by Mrs. Bessie Rand, wife of Mr. Herbert L. Rand, director of Camp Winnecook, started off with twenty girls and a splendid staff. This camp was previously owned by Mrs. White and operated under the name of Camp Owaissa. One of Mrs. Rand's sons is associated with her.

Camp Tashmoo is another boys' camp in its first year and is directed by Captain Matheson of the Mohonk School and is owned by Mrs. Wilfred O. White. It is delightfully located near Vineyard Haven on Martha's Vineyard and the boys are having a splendid summer in one of the most perfect woodsy and isolated parts of Martha's Vineyard.

Camp Quanset is well filled and happy. The Nimicutt, the junior camp, now have their own dining hall.

Kineowatha Camps are enjoying a successful season, having in their tutoring camp this year more girls than ever before. Ogontz Camp reports that it is running to capacity enrollment. Among the New England camps that are filled to the brim are Camp Wyanoke for boys and Camp Winnemont for girls.

Camp Massapaog was turned over to a group of twenty blind students, boys from the Perkins Institution for the Blind, Watertown, Mass., for a week of camping, under one of the instructors. It is wonderful how the boys carried out a program of sports, games and camping activities, and the good time they had in spite of their physical handicap.

BYRON N. CLARK

Byron N. Clark, a member of the C.D.A., and founder and director of Camp Abuahi, Lake Champlain, passed away on Memorial Day, after an illness of several months. Mr. Clark, familiarly called "Dad" by thousands of boys in the state of Vermont, where he served for more than a quarter of a century as the State Boys' Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., was a remarkable man and was characterized by the governor of Vermont "as the best-loved man in the state." The body was cremated and his ashes will repose in a spot at the camp to which he gave his life.

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MID-WEST SWIMMING AND CANOEING CONFERENCE

By ROBERT SNADDON

The second annual swimming and canoeing conference of the Mid-West Section of the C. D. A. was held at Camp Minocqua, Minocqua, Wisconsin, from June 16 to 25.

The Committee on Organization for the conference included Dr. W. J. Monilaw, director of Camp Highlands, Plum Lake, who is the chairman of the C. D. A. Committee on Conferences; Miss Mary V. Farnum, co-director of the Holiday Camps, Hackensack, Minn.; Miss Edith A. Steere, director of Camp Arbutus, Arbutus Lake, Michigan; Mr. Matt Mann, director of Camps Chikopi and Ak-o-mak; Mr. A. V. S. Pulling, director of Camp Mishike, Mishike, Wisconsin.

C. D. A. officers who were at the opening of the conference included Dr. J. P. Sprague, national president; Miss Sara Holiday, president of the Mid-west Section of C. D. A. and director of the Holiday Camps; Dr. W. J. Monilaw; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Snaddon, directors of Camp Osoha, Trout Lake, Wisconsin.

In addressing the gathering, Dr. Sprague stressed the activities of the C. D. A. and the directors' viewpoints as contrasted with the counselors' attitudes with regard to camping responsibilities.

Co-directors of the teaching staff were Mr. A. V. S. Pulling, Madison, Wisconsin, who received the B.S. degree from the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, New York, and Mr. Fred W. Luehring, head of the department of physical education and athletics at the University of Minnesota. He was the founder of the C. D. A. swimming conferences and has been the chief executive for the past eleven years. He is also the chairman of the National Collegiate Swimming Rules Committee. At the conference he had charge of swimming and life saving. Mr. Pulling is the consulting forester of Sears, Roebuck & Company. He directed canoeing at the conference.

Excellent food and ideal weather, combined with aquatic conditions that were entirely satisfactory, helped to make the conference a success from all standpoints.

The hosts for the group, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wright, did everything to provide for the comfort of members of the conference. Mr. and Mrs. Wright received the A.B. degree from Iowa State Teachers College, and are physical directors at Francis Parker School, Chicago. Mr. Wright is the business manager of Camp Minocqua.

Five instructors also assisted with the conference program. Mr. T. Everett Royal was the chief assistant swimming examiner. He has charge of swimming at Highlands Junior and Midget Camps. At the Springfield, Illinois schools, he is director of physical education. He received the B.S. degree from the University of Illinois.

Mr. John L. Rothacher, instructor in swimming, Camp Minocqua, assisted with

canoeing and swimming. He is the head football coach and director of swimming at Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts, where he received the M.P.E. degree. Mrs. A. V. S. Pulling, Madison, Wisconsin, assisted in canoeing. She attended Smith College, and is the director of Camp Misabos. For several seasons she has assisted in the Eastern Campcraft Conference. Mr. Omar Miller, swimming instructor, is a senior at Northwestern University. He is a swimming counselor at Camp Minocqua. Mr. Kenneth Nelson, who also assisted with swimming and canoeing, is an instructor in swimming and campcraft at Camp Highlands. He received the A.B. degree from Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

Students from Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Canadian camps attended the conference. Those who took the swimming course included:

Miss Reva Boll, Rice Lake, Wisconsin, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, who is a teacher at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and is a head counselor at Camp Osoha, Trout Lake, Wisconsin; Miss Betsey Harris, Hammond, Indiana, an assistant counselor at Camp Idyle Wyld, Three Lakes, Wisconsin; Miss Lena L. Jay, Lynxville, Iowa, a graduate of Battle Creek College and a teacher in the high school at Hammond, Indiana, who is a counselor at Camp Idyle Wyld.

Miss Esther Shaw, Oneida, Illinois, who received the B.S. degree from Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, and the M.S. degree from Wellesley College, and is a teacher at Washington Park High School, Racine, Wisconsin, and a counselor at Northway Lodge, Algonquin Park, Ottawa, Canada; Miss Josephine Sibbald, who received the Ph.B. degree from the University of Chicago, recently taught at Toledo, Ohio, and is a counselor at Oak Openings Camp in Michigan.

Miss Gladys Van Fossen, Minneapolis, Minnesota, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, who has done work at the State University of Iowa and Colorado Teachers' College, teaches at the State College, Santa Barbara, California, and is a director of water sports at Camp Bryn Afon, Roosevelt, Wisconsin; Miss Catherine Wright, a graduate of the State University of Iowa, and a counselor at Camp Holiday, Hackensack, Minnesota.

The following students took the course in canoeing:

Miss Helen M. Elliott, Akron, Ohio, a junior at the University of Wisconsin, and a counselor at the Milwaukee Girl Scout Camp; Miss Eleanor King, Grinnell, Iowa, a student at Grinnell College, and a counselor at Osoha-of-the-Dunes, Frankfort, Michigan; Miss Louise Leland, Minneapolis, Minnesota, a graduate of the University of Minnesota and a physical education teacher at Faribault, Minnesota, who is a counselor at Prescott Lodge, Prescott, Wisconsin.

Miss Jo Helen Wells, Fontana, Wisconsin, a graduate of the University of Illinois and La Crosse State Teachers' College, who teaches swimming at the high school at Waukegan, Illinois, and is a swimming counselor at Camp Pottawatomie, Gull Lake, Michigan; Mr. Robert Williams, Chicago, a student at the University of Chicago and student clubmaster at Harvard School, who is a counselor at Camp Minocqua.

Mr. Carl Yeckel, St. Louis, a graduate of Webster Groves High School, and a counselor at Camp Minnewonka.

CANOEING CONFERENCE

By EDWARD M. HEALEY

No chairman of a conference committee is apt to mount the rostrum and announce to all in hearing that his conference was a complete failure or a sad disappointment this spring. Therefore I realize that I am only joining the chorus in reporting that the canoeing conference of 1929 continued to grow both in substantial numbers and in the breadth of the content of the course.

The proportion of men to women was larger, which was an encouraging sign, as heretofore boys' camps were in ignorance of the value and need of properly trained canoeing counselors. Too many have felt that a man was as well equipped to paddle or teach paddling the first time he stepped into a canoe as a duck was to swim as soon as it pushed its way out of the egg. Twenty-one men and women completed the conference course with a clearer idea of the intricacies of canoeing and the methods of sensibly and safely teaching others the sport. It would be idle to attempt to give even a brief outline of the content of the canoeing conference. Suffice to say that about every moment for seven days was occupied in absorbing pertinent information. There were no frills and no non-essentials.

The widespread interest in the canoeing conference may be gauged by the fact that Tennessee and western Ontario were represented.

Miss M. Elizabeth Bates continued, as for so many years, to lend her well-known capabilities as director of the conference. A large proportion of the students were what might be called a personal following of Miss Bates. Mr. Evan A. Woodward, former comptroller of the Dartmouth Outing Club and a canoeist of note, and Miss Marjorie Tuzo, for the past few years an instructor of the conference, completed the staff. All made valuable contributions.

We are nearer the much-desired point of having separate conferences for men and women, and being able to support more conferences running at the same time in convenient camp sections.

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HORSEMANSHIP CONFERENCE

The horsemanship conference held at the Teela-Wooket camps during the period June 25 to July 1 inclusive was undoubtedly the most successful ever held at Teela-Wooket.

Thirty-one took the course. Of this number eleven were rated as third class instructors and eleven as second class. Many of the camps which have been represented at the conference in previous years sent members again this year and several new camps were represented.

The conference is attracting attention all over the country since it is, so far as we have been able to discover, the only civilian school of its kind. A letter, recently received, from Wayne Dinsmore of Chicago, who is the secretary of the Horse Association of America, compliments us for our efforts in behalf of a higher standard of riding.

The conference was given under the supervision of Mr. Frederick Boswell, an ex-officer of the British Army. He was

assisted by Captain Frank Carr, a graduate of West Point and of the Fort Riley Cavalry School of Equitation and a French cavalry school, and now an instructor in equitation at West Point; by Mr. Alexander Mitchell, owner and director of the Mitchell School for Boys; by Mr. Albert Scholl, a member of the Teela-Wooket riding staff; and by Miss Ann Louise Hutchinson, one of the star performers of Ringling Brothers Circus.

As director of the horsemanship conference, I should like to take this opportunity to urge upon camp directors the desirability of maintaining a high standard of riding instruction. "A thing worth doing at all is worth doing well" and our boys and girls are justified in feeling that the riding instruction which we provide should be of just as high a standard as the instruction which they receive in any other camp activity. Let us make a conscientious effort to see that they are not disappointed.

MID-WEST SECTION

The third annual meeting of the Camp Directors' Association of the Eagle River, Trout Lake and Minocqua districts was held at Camp Minne Wonka on July 6, 1929. The conference was called to order by Mr. Homer L. Thomas, chairman. Officers elected were Mr. Clarence Rasmussen, director of Red Arrow Camp for boys, president, and Mr. Robert Snaddon, director of Camp Osoha for girls, secretary. The following camps were represented. Camp Highlands: Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Monilaw, J. R. Rowe, Sayner, Wis.; Camp Idyle Wyld: Mr. and Mrs. Leo A. Bishop, Orpha Kendrick, Three Lakes, Wis.; Camp Kawaga: Dr. Ehrenrieck, Minocqua, Wis.; Camp Manitowish: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wones, Boulder Junction, Wis.; Camp Minne Wonka: F. H. Ewerhardt, Walter Cannon, James Seaton, Three Lakes, Wis.; Minne Wonka Lodge: Miss Margaret Vallo, H. J. Lyon, L. C. Montgomery, Three Lakes, Wis.; Camp Minocqua, Dr. J. P. Sprague, W. J. Borg, J. L. Rothacher, Minocqua, Wis.; Camp Missabos, Mrs. Albert Van S. Pulling, Mishike, Wis.; Camp Mishike, Albert Van S. Pulling, H. Wooschlager, Mishike, Wis.; Camp Osoha, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Snaddon, Ruth E. Boll, Trout Lake, Wis.; Camp Red Arrow, Clarence Rasmussen, Woodruff, Wis.; Camp Warwich Woods: Helen James, Sayner, Wis.; Camp Winnepe, Homer L. Thomas, J. H. Castleman, Eagle River, Wis.

Mr. Duane Kipp, superintendent of education and publications of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission, suggested in his talk to the Association that the Conservation Commission would be glad to have recommendations from the directors of boys' and girls camps as to how the commission could better cooperate with them in matters of conservation.

He suggested teaching the boys and girls the fish and game laws. A committee, of which Mr. Leslie W. Lyons was appointed chairman, will work out recommendations to be made to the commission. Mr. Kipp told of a pamphlet which the commission had just issued, called *Forest Trees in Wisconsin, and How to Know Them*. This pamphlet may be purchased for 15c directly from the Conservation Commission, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin.

Dr. Sprague spoke of the splendid co-operation of the commission in establishing game refuges and in cutting new trails which may be used for hiking and horseback riding. The suggestion was made by Mr. Rasmussen that the commission attempt to draw an accurate map of trails and canoe routes through the lake region of northern Wisconsin.

Dr. Sprague asked for the co-operation of all of the camp directors with the National Safety Council in establishing a liability insurance rate for camps. Any camp which has not yet received the blanks for collecting the data in establishing this rate should write at once to Mr. Williams, National Safety Council, 108 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois. Only through the co-operation of all of the camps may this rate be established and accepted by insurance companies.

The question of boys and girls playing slot machines was discussed. The sentiment was unanimous in keeping the campers from playing these machines. Wherever possible it was suggested that the co-operation of all those operating such machines should be obtained so that campers would not be permitted to play them. An opinion has been asked by Dr. Sprague from the attorney general's department to see if legal steps can be taken

(Continued on page 9)



Next term closes
September 2

The RED BOOK MAGAZINE

Leading Camp and
School Directory

M. Mercer Kendig, Director
Department of Education
420 Lexington Ave., N.Y. City



- ¶ What is the keynote of your camp?
- ¶ What type of boy or girl are you eager to have in your camp next season?
- ¶ What impression does the catalogue you send out give to the person receiving it?
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Besides telling your camp story, may we not help you in making your catalogue carry an individual appeal to the one you wish to reach in the home.

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PLEASE NOTE

1. A member of this association may be an active member of, and hold office in, only one section, but is welcome to attend meetings in all sections.
2. Only active members may use title of "Member of C.D.A." on letter head or camp literature. April 6, 1924.
3. Associate members may serve on committees. January 9, 1925.

Among the year's most significant news in the publishing world is the purchase of the *Red Book* by the McCall Corporation. The personnel and policies of the Education Department under the direction of Miss M. Mercer Kendig will remain unchanged.

GIRLS' AND BOYS' CAMPS FOR SALE

In the White Mountains, N. H., a girls' and a boys' camp for sale, ten miles apart, accommodating a total of 150. Always filled to capacity. Long established, select clientele. Will be sold separately or together. Owners retiring. Early investigation desirable. Address: N. E. Camping.

Wanted: Experienced Christian woman as associate for 1930 in girls' camp. Inspection of camp invited this season. Reply L. C. W., *Camping*, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

BOOK REVIEWS

Kullu of the Carts. By JOHN EYTON. Bobbs Merrill Co. \$2.50.

A different story of India. Drew, the thirteen-year-old son of an English father and a native mother, runs away from his English surroundings and plunges into the heart of the India he loves instinctively — the India of the roads. There he meets Kullu of the Carts, younger than himself but older and wiser in the wisdom of native India. Recaptured by his family after just one night of freedom with the native carters, Drew, renamed Durroo, finds the civilized life of his own family impossible for him to endure and at the first opportunity escapes again, this time forever. Durroo and Kullu, boys together, journey forth to adventure, under the sun and stars of India.

The obvious course is to compare this book with Kipling. John Eyton need not fear the comparison. Certainly since Kim there has been no boy of India like Kullu, the little native cart driver. Like Kipling, Mr. Eyton has caught an elusive something which those who know India say is the spirit of that mysterious land. W.H.W.

Buddie and Blossom. By NATHALIE F. MOULTON. 140 pages. Little, Brown and Company.

For very young readers, Miss Moulton has just written the story of a boy and girl of six, who live in houses in the country, side by side. Buddie and Blossom, who always play together, have many adventures among their little nature friends.

Each adventure teaches them some new lesson in hygiene and health, and helps them to grow big and strong. There are the Friendly Vegetables, the Giant Waterfall, the Autumn Spider, Molly Milkgiver, and the Cleanaways. All of them are friends of the children, and they make their days profitable as well as interesting.

This book is suitable for textbook use, as well as for private reading among youngsters who are just beginning to read. There are thirty-one illustrations in black and white, and a colored frontispiece. If all the illustrations were in color, the book would be doubly enticing to its readers. As it is, however, the book is less expensive and is altogether readable. The print is large and widely spaced.

The use of constant repetition of certain phrases and words in this story is of real value to young folks, since it enables them to learn new words and aids them in their reading. This feature, combined with the useful context of the book, helpful to the development of children, makes *Buddie and Blossom* a fine book for the youngest of the reading groups. MARIAN KING

The Shadows of the Iroquois. By EVERETT McNEIL. Illustrated by William Siegel. E. P. Dutton and Company. \$2.00.

This is the book for "all boys and girls from the age of ten to ninety years" who feel the love of bold deeds and the tingle of adventure in their veins. New France,

reverberating with the fiendish war whoops of the Iroquois and rife with the hazards of a pioneer country, cradles combats with savage Indians and animals, deft duels, abysmal mysteries and delicate romance.

Everett McNeil chronicles with amazing dexterity the adventurous story of that astoundingly decisive warrior-governor, Count Frontenac, one of his young officers, the chivalrous Maurice de Brillon and Blaise La Fond, the boy Iroquois fighter who served as his page, and upholds his reputation as a fine writer of semi-historical fiction. MARIAN KING

Three Points of Honor. By RUSSELL GORDON CARTER. 287 pages. Little, Brown and Company.

This book has been awarded the \$4,000 prize for the best story submitted in a competition conducted by Little, Brown and Company and the editors of *Boy's Life*, and is based upon the principles of the Scout oath and law. It is intended to interest young boys and to inspire them with the ideals of character for which the organization of the Boy Scouts of America stands.

As might be expected in this type of book, the story deals with a fine Scout lad who aims at a definite goal in life, and who works along persistently, overcoming all sorts of obstacles and acting, at all times, in a manner that befits a Scout.

The boy is Rodney Owen, fifteen years old, who comes of old Yankee sea-faring stock, and who lives with his mother in a small town, Georgeburgh. He is a fine athlete and of good scholastic standing in the local high school. Rodney's decision to try to enter Annapolis is encouraged by his widowed mother.

Suddenly on the day of a big basketball game at school, Rodney's mother dies, leaving the boy parentless. His struggles in the city of Boston where he then goes to live, his friendship for Ted Morris, his acts of bravery, his disappointments, and finally his success, make the theme of the book. Through it all run the principles of the Scout oath with its three points of honor.

Three Points of Honor fulfills the requirements of the contest in every way. It shows how the Boy Scout organization lends beauty and depth to the life of its members. What is more important, it reveals how Scout training gives them the necessary moral equipment with which to meet and face their later years.

Rodney Owen is not a stiff, model boy of the type that boys abhor. He is alive, and a real boy among boys. But he has knit into his general bearing and character a sense of responsibility and moral soundness that makes him what he is. He sees his job, and he sets about doing it without much fuss, never using other people to his own advantage, and never accepting payment for what he feels to be only the duty of a true American boy and a true Scout.

The book has been printed and bound attractively. The type is large and well

spaced, so as to make reading easy. There are fourteen black and white illustrations, done in a commendable style by Harrie Wood, and placed at the beginning and end of each chapter. The frontispiece is in color. MARIAN KING

CAMPCRAFT CONFERENCE

The seventh annual Campcraft Conference, held at Camp Carter, was certainly a success from the opening session to the closing clam bake.

A list of the camps and their representatives follows: Hersom Lambert, Camp Abena, Maine; Katherine Pond, Camp Andover, Massachusetts; Annis M. Dougall, Camp Arcadia, Maine; Elizabeth Boutelle, Camp Arden, Vermont; D. Miner Rogers, Camp Bonnie Dune, Massachusetts; Evelyn P. Boynton, Camp Carter, New Hampshire; C. Gennette Dyer, Camp Carter, New Hampshire; Enid M. Walker, Camp Glen Bernard, Canada; Clinton McLane, Camp Grey Rocks, New Hampshire; Vivian Barstow, Camp Healthland, Maine; Mary Bamberger, Camp Hiawatha, Maine; Elizabeth Beckwith, Camp Katherine Ridgeway, Maine; William S. Taylor, Camp Lanier, Maine; Frances Church, Camp Pinecliff, Maine; Louise Morse, Camp Pinecliff, Maine; Florence E. Parmley, Camp Pine Log, New York; John Begg, Camp Ragged Mountain, New Hampshire; Dorothy Eggleston, Camp Tahoma, New Hampshire; J. Fred Holloway, Camp Watonah, Massachusetts; Adele Statten, Camp Wapemeo, Canada.

The staff was composed of Dr. John White, chief instructor; Miss Louise Barlow, trip cooking; Miss Julia Williamson, story telling; Miss Leslie Winslow; and Miss Katherine von Wenck.

Eight to ten hours a day were spent in theory, demonstration and practice in the "science of living in the woods and on the trails in such a manner as to produce health, happiness, increased knowledge and experience which will be of lifetime value," and the counselors expressed the unanimous opinion that they had received a great deal of benefit from the week's intensive work. Many suggested that they would like to return next year for an advanced session.

Among the guest speakers were Colonel Elwell, of the Mowglis Camps, and Ernest P. Conlon, of Camp Belknap, who took from different angles the subject of "The Counselor's Relationship to the Campers and the Director." Milton E. MacGregor, formerly hut master for the A. M. C., spent Saturday and Sunday with the conference and gave much valuable information in regard to the White Mountain trails and teaching campcraft.

One meal each day was prepared by the conference people and a practice overnight trip was made to Kearsarge Mountain. Suggestions for a six-period campcraft course which can be taught by the instructors during the summer were worked out.

SAFETY IN SUMMER CAMPS

The summer camp offers the city boy or girl an experience of physical activity in the open, filled with strenuous and, to many new, sports and exercises and purposely lacking some of the conventional refinements of city life. Clearly there is no place here for "safety first" rules of the "don't get your feet wet" or "don't scratch your hand on a raspberry bush" variety.

On the other hand, safety from serious or fatal accidents, from drowning, gunshot, infected wounds and the like, must be literally the first consideration in any well-ordered, successful camp.

Real safety is secured, not through refraining from doing interesting things because they are dangerous, but through learning to do interesting things in the right, the skillful, and therefore the safe way. Learning how to build a camp fire and how to put it out, how to swim and how to handle a canoe, are examples of real safety work.

Twenty years of experience in effective accident prevention work in many industries, on railroads, and in entire communities, has demonstrated that there must be a combination of three elements which have been aptly termed engineering, education, and enforcement. These three elements are equally necessary in a summer camp.

Engineering, or physical environment. Under this heading are such items as: buildings properly constructed and maintained; toilet facilities and sewage disposal; pure drinking water and good food; mosquito and fly protection; a rifle range properly located and protected, if firearms are permitted at all; boats and canoes in

good condition (need for non-sinkable craft, or life preservers, depends on circumstances); approved, fresh first aid equipment (and several people who know how to use it); location not too close to main traveled highway; trails or unpaved roads for hiking; protection of all heating and lighting equipment to avoid fire hazards; in frame buildings over one story emergency exits for fire; attention to trees in or near camp which may fall, as well as to rotten or weak piers, sheds, or buildings.

Education. The young people attending camps are of an adventurous age, some of them are quite ignorant of outdoor hazards, some are temperamentally reckless or careless, some have actual defects of vision, hearing, or muscular control, which increase the likelihood of accident and injury. A system of thorough physical examinations reduces the latter type of hazard. For the rest, dependence must be placed on vigilant supervision and constant education—education not to run away from hazards but to recognize them and meet them. The matters demanding such attention include: how to swim, and conditions under which swimming is safe; use and handling of water craft; prone pressure method of resuscitation; proper care of cuts and scratches (very important); how to carry, handle, and use firearms (if permitted); also firecrackers and fireworks; how to carry, handle and use axes, knives, etc.; how to use fishing tackle and how to remove a fish hook if imbedded in the flesh; how to recognize and avoid poisonous plants and dangerous snakes; first aid for gunshot wounds, splinters, insect or snake bites, poison ivy and simi-

lar plants, sprains and dislocations, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, etc.

Safety Posters. While personal supervision and education by the camp staff are essential, the display of a few safety posters, of the right sort, will be found helpful. These should be attractive, constructive, not gruesome. If some of them give rise to discussion or argument, so much the better. A poster seen constantly for a few days becomes part of the scenery; to be effective, the poster should be changed at least once a week. Display just one at a time, on a neat, attractive bulletin board in a conspicuous location, and don't clutter it up with other notices. The National Safety Council has issued a few posters appropriate for camp use. For copies address National Safety Council, 108 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

Safety Committees. In other branches of accident prevention work the creation of a safety committee has been very helpful—composed of executives and workmen in a factory, or of representative citizens in a community, and so on. The value of having such a committee is, that its members then feel a special responsibility for looking after certain things which otherwise would be everybody's business and therefore nobody's business. The camp director may well consider the feasibility of setting up a camp safety committee, perhaps headed by one of the staff and composed otherwise of representative campers of different ages. The members should be selected for their leadership and common sense so that they will not be open to criticism as either cowards or tale bearers. The function of such committee

(Continued on page 10)

AN EMPHATIC CONTRADICTION

Editor, *Camping*
Dear Sir:

I wish violently to protest against Mr. Hamilton's attitude toward the camp library, which he lists as one of those evils against which he will fight. He probably had in mind his own few bookshelves in the lodge. Or some worse housing for books at camp, if such exists. He had certainly never seen and experienced such a camp library as that of Kehonka, for instance, when he wrote that paragraph.

Imagined a high-ceiled attic, built of new white pine, one wall (facing the sunset across a beautiful, island-dotted lake) all big, generous windows. Picture window seats of white pine, sprinkled with vari-colored cushions, with shelf room underneath for magazines lying in orderly piles according to name. See a huge table, with curlicue branchings of hardwood for legs, to sit by and read. Little tables underpinned with smaller roots and branchings to move about, for reading or writing. Rows of books on shelves built as though by hands that have learned to owe the feel of the weight and texture of

books and intent upon housing them as though they were the treasures, which good books are. Sit on chairs built for reader comfort, inviting to profitable leisure. Step close and scan the titles of the books, selected because they belong there, arranged in friendly groupings of their kind.

Then watch the girls come quietly upstairs, whisper perhaps to one another before settling themselves at a table with a book or pad and pencil, or by one of the many windows to read or look out across the lake and dream. Catch the contagion of pride in the new habitation which animates these readers, writers and dreamers. Feel the atmosphere of friendliness for books, those immortal souls of mortal men and women, which fills the high-ceiled room.

Sit there in the dusk of twilight and listen to Beethoven's Fifth as it floats up into the silence from the big room down below. Listen there to the deep minor notes of an ancient gong preluding taps. And then to the music of little waves curling in among the rocks on the lake shore

not a stone's throw distant; or to that of the wind among pine needles and hemlock fans above the roof.

Do this; then read such imbecilities as are written contra the camp library, and join the chorus of protest aimed at anyone who has a word to hurl against it! Wack is the fellow who is right in championing the multiplication of beautiful places in which to read good books at camp. Let us hear more about attractive, magnetic settings for the best there is in campwise literature. Let those fellows, like Hamilton, who have neglected books at camp, get busy and learn a lesson from Kehonka at least, if they are too self-centered in their own petty domains to travel farther and see what others have done in providing books with a beautiful home. If he would spend half the energy in arranging his own bookshelves that he has in talking about talk, and slandering the camp library, his own camp would be a happier place in which the boys might live.

Yours truly,
A. E. H.

PEACE AND QUIET

It will be only a few days now before the yearly exodus to the summer camps is complete, and fond parents can relax into normal life again. Since the country day season closed, some of them have had almost a month, others two strenuous weeks after the boarding schools disgorged their quota of live stock, of the undiluted society of their offspring. Naturally they are slightly exhausted, but now things will slip back into their accustomed routine.

The telephone will cease to ring at inconvenient hours, only to purvey conversations consisting chiefly of giggles, grunts and the current slang. There will be no family clashes about the use of the car — it can stand all day on the immaculate gravel unless mother needs it to convey a Florentine mirror, three Japanese bronzes, a spray of silver-moon roses, early Sevres shaving mug, and other herbage to the local flower show. The gravel is easy to keep raked now. No one is likely to pick up a handful and ram it down someone's back, nor stir it up under scuffing feet. How neat the front hall looks! No untidy welter of tennis rackets, eye shades, baseball gloves and sandy bathing suits, no wet footprints on the stairs, no fingerprints on the white paint, no rumpled rugs with turned-up corners. It is possible to enjoy a quiet game of bridge without the slamming of doors,

tramping of feet on the piazza roof, children sliding down pillars like greased pigs, strident quarrels ending in nose bleeds and sobs, and the uncomfortable dread that by tea time the supply of cakes will be sadly depleted.

There is quiet today. One can hear the ticking of the clock and the click of polished fingernails on polished cards. One's ear may even be slightly irritated because one of the players has the detestable and anti-social habit of snapping down the corners of her tricks. Tea is a peaceful meal — ice clinks in tall glasses of amber liquid with mint leaves and the blue of larkspur blossoms at the rim, the sandwiches are as thin as seashells, there are plenty of cakes — too many, indeed, for two of the guests are reducing. The children are not forgotten: their names are mentioned freely over the refreshments. It was quite a sacrifice to send Horace to camp, it appears, but he needed the discipline, the regular hours, the simple food. (Just one little nibble — nonsense, my dear, caviar isn't fattening!) Dear Letitia was getting just a trifle self-indulgent at home with a maid to pick up everything she dropped. It will do her good to sleep in a 10 x 12 tent with three other girls and learn how to keep her clothes in order. Certainly the sailing trip will develop Bob's independence — such a shy child needs to go away from home. Of course

he will be seasick — he always is, poor child — but he will soon get over it and there's nothing like a few hardships to strengthen a boy's character.

It seems fortunate, as one contemplates the train and boat loads of noisy camp-bound youngsters that there are men and women in the world who are willing to take an interest in the character building of other people's children, so that parents can be released for more important occupations such as contract bridge and golf. Interesting, too, to realize that, as boys and girls grow up, their loyalty and affection turn rather frequently to the people who tolerated them in the cub stage and helped to lick them out of it, who held out a friendly hand over the rough spots, who spoke the words of praise or criticism when they were needed. Youth is the one disease from which the patient is sure to recover and, when he has done so, he is apt to turn for companionship to those with whom he has shared sunburn and mosquito bites, seasickness and homesickness, weary legs and mountain tops, starlight and eyes smarting from wood smoke, rather than to those who stayed comfortably on cool verandas and — at great sacrifice, of course — paid the bills. Perhaps the price of peace may sometimes be higher than the cancelled checks indicate.

Reprinted from the Boston "Herald"

HONORS AND AWARDS AT SEBAGO CLUBS

Sebago Clubs, organized five years ago to carry over the spirit and many of the activities of camp life into the winter time in cities, have graduated from the experimental stage and become an institution. Starting in New Rochelle as a small, informal group of boys under the leadership of a couple of enthusiastic camp counselors, the idea migrated to St. Louis where it has grown into a well-organized unit of about a hundred boys and girls. They possess a woodland acreage of walnut, oak, elm, hickory and locust; two club houses, one for boys and one for girls; animal house, tree house and rifle range. This is not the time to discuss the club activities. Suffice it that they are all very camp-like, even to the cooking of meals out of doors, and canoeing on the lagoons of Forest Park. The idea has begun to spread, and the progressive parents and educators of at least three other cities have asked to have units started for them. One such branch unit will be under way this winter. For the moment, just a few words about one of the foundation stones of the club's success.

Honors and awards at Sebago Clubs are in no sense prizes to be won competitively. They are recognition of individual achievement, symbols of the fact that a boy or girl has bettered his own or her own record. The progressive stages of bettering one's individual record are recognized by an ap-

propriate symbol. There is practically no intrinsic value to such symbols.

A large archery target hangs upon the club house wall. When a boy or girl becomes a full member of the club, an arrow is presented bearing the recipient's name. This is now placed in the white outer circle of the target. The act of placing it there signifies that the new club member believes that he understands the purposes of our club life, the meaning of the sportsman's code of honor, and that he is ready to try to become a good citizen of the club community. A small arrow button is presented, to be worn or kept as a daily reminder of club citizenship.

As a member progresses in doing those things which a good sportsman does, and leaving undone those things which a good sportsman leaves undone, the arrow is moved, ring by ring, toward the golden center of the target. From white to black, blue, red and into gold the member places the arrow at council fire. At this ceremonial time the director mentions some of the specific things that enter into the making of a good sportsman, some of the things which the boy or girl has done to earn the right to move the arrow along as a mark of progress, of accomplishment. The child mind is practical, eager for the concrete facts of life, wanting to know exactly why, when, how.

ANGELO PATRI ON CAMPS

One of Patri's petit articles on child life, appearing in syndicate form on March 25, 1929, endorses the summer camp as follows:

"Summer camp is a part of the children's education. It is not, it ought not to be, a cheap way of disposing of troublesome charges for the summer vacation. The children profit by a season away from home. And parents get a better perspective of their children by parting with them for this period.

I am heartily for summer camps. But there are camps and camps. I haven't forgotten that new camp idea that I mentioned last year. It is fine to go to the hills, to the sea, to the open country, whenever one can manage to meet it. But the older boys and girls need to stretch their horizon a little.

There ought to be degrees for campers. Beginners must be broken into hiking, scouting, sports of the woods and the like. But the older lads who have covered that ground used to get out in the road and broaden their horizons. Let's go to camp with this new idea."

NEWS ITEM

Mr. Warren Bullock is resigning from associate membership in the New York Section due to the fact that he is retiring from active camp life.



Courtesy of Tall Pines Camp

In the cool of the afternoon or in the sunset glow after supper "there is nothing — absolutely nothing — half so much worth doing as simply messing about in boats. . . . Nothing seems really to matter, that's the charm of it. You're always busy, and you never do anything in particular and when you've done it, there's always something else to do."

COUNSELOR TRAINING

By ALVIN D. THAYER

Director, Camp Pinnacle, Lyme, N. H.

Counselor training begins way back in the home, even before the future counselor is through creeping. Early home training of the best kind is the beginning of counselor training and crystallizes, in later years, into that innate refinement and culture we all look for in our counselors. Nothing can take the place of a good mother and father in the early training days of a future counselor. Here it is that those virtues we most highly prize are indelibly etched on the child's mind. Love from the mother's heart is emptied into our future counselor and, in turn, is then given out to the boys and girls of the summer camp.

A big, loving heart is quite a necessary asset for a counselor to possess. Patience, kindness, and firmness should be acquired by one who is in training for a counselorship in a summer camp. A counselorship in camp signifies a magnanimous service rendered for the uplift of child life and for the glory of God.

Loyalty to the best traditions of our civilization can be passed on to the campers by counselors who have caught the vision. Character training among our boys and girls must be in the hands of character-trained men and women if we would not labor in vain.

Some few colleges and universities now

offer excellent courses in camp leadership. These courses give training in all phases of camp life. One who has successfully mastered such a course has a good general idea of what it means to be a counselor. But after all, even the most advanced knowledge in methods and equipment cannot make a successful counselor without one's taking a decided and firm stand for right living. By this, I mean one who has with him for his constant companion the Unseen Spirit; giving thanks and asking for strength to fulfill successfully the exalted position of a counselorship in a summer camp.

MID-WEST SECTION

(Continued from page 5)

to prohibit the use by minors of these machines.

A report of the canoeing conference was given by Mr. A. V. S. Pulling, who was co-director of the conference held at Camp Minocqua. Mr. John Rothacher reported on the swimming conference.

Many camps signified their intention of entertaining Mr. Dillon for nature work again this summer. His schedule will be arranged by Dr. Sprague, and each camp will be notified of the time of his visit.

The directors of girls' camps were entertained for luncheon at Camp MinneWonka Lodge. During the afternoon they held an informal discussion on trips. Mr. Leslie W. Lyons was chosen chairman of the meeting.

The trip counselors for the boys' camps met at Camp Minne Wonka. Mr. A. V. S. Pulling was elected chairman of the meeting, and the best ways of conducting trips were discussed. The pamphlet on nature games written by Dr. Vinal of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, and his pamphlet on edible plants were very highly recommended for use by all trip counselors. His book on *Nature Guiding*, issued by the Comstock Publishing Company, Ithaca, New York, was very highly recommended.

A committee, consisting of Dr. W. J. Monilaw and Mr. Robert Snaddon, was appointed to revise the rules of trip conduct and to see that each camp had several copies of these rules which they could give to their counselors. It was suggested that all directors of camps in the Camp Minocqua region write Professor E. F. Bean, state geologist, and request that his department issue an airplane map similar to the splendid map which has been issued for the Eagle River chain of lakes.

The place of meeting for next year will be Red Arrow Camp for boys at Trout Lake, and the directors of girls' camps will be entertained for luncheon at Camp Osoha, Trout Lake. The time of meeting will be decided by the president and secretary. It is suggested that the present officers arrange the program for the coming year and take charge of the program, and that new officers be elected at the close of the meeting for the succeeding year.

HEALTH STANDARDS FOR SUMMER CAMPS

(Continued from page 1)

9. *Caretakers.* A caretaker shall reside at the camp or visit it every day when it is occupied by campers or picnickers for the purpose of keeping the camp and its equipment in a clean and sanitary condition.

10. *Maintenance of sanitary conditions.* The management or owner of every camp shall assume responsibility for maintaining the camp in proper sanitary condition and for properly maintaining the sanitary appliances.

Medical supervision (This applies only to organizational and private camps.)

1. Measures to be taken before the opening of the camp:

(a) Every camper should have a complete and thorough physical examination before starting for the camp. The results of this examination should be sent to the camp director.

(b) In camps where there is no resident physician, arrangement should be made with at least two neighboring physicians to supply professional service when needed. One physician should always be available for service.

(c) Camp directors should insist that every individual entering the camp should show evidence of successful vaccination by a good and sufficient scar, or a certificate of the immunity reaction, or a certificate of exemption signed by a registered physician.

(d) All campers should be urged to be inoculated against typhoid fever before entering the camp.

(e) On account of the menace from typhoid carriers, two negative stool and urine specimens and a Widal (blood test) should be required of the entire food-handling personnel.

(f) All campers under fifteen should have a Schick test done before going to camp and furnish the camp director with a statement of the result. It is strongly urged that all positive reactors should be immunized by toxin-antitoxin before going to camp.

2. Measures to be taken after the opening of the camp:

(a) Daily inspection should be made of the campers for detecting signs of early illness, including skin infections, many of which are spread by contact.

(b) During the two weeks immediately following the opening of the camp, observation of every individual is particularly important and everyone should have his temperature taken at least once, and better twice daily.

Later arrivals should be subjected to the above observations for two weeks after entering camp.

Every individual showing a significant rise in temperature above normal (99°-100°F.) should immediately be isolated and kept in isolation until it has been definitely determined whether he is free from communicable disease.

(c) The camp director should impress on the minds of the campers the danger of contracting typhoid fever by drinking from brooks, ponds, springs or wells — or any other waters which are not known to be safe.

(d) Before leaving camp every individual should be given careful medical inspection. No case or suspected case of communicable disease or contact therewith should be allowed to proceed to his home without permission from the local boards of health concerned. (This is a statutory requirement in Massachusetts.)

It is suggested that in case of contacts, the local board of health of the city or town to which the suspect is going, be notified of his name and address and the disease to which he may have been exposed. For this and other purposes at least two typewritten lists of all campers, with names and addresses, should be available at all times.

(e) Visiting should be limited so far as practicable. This applies particularly to visiting children, who are more likely to bring in infection.

(f) The value of milk as an article of diet is fully appreciated, but it must be remembered that all outbreaks of milk-borne disease have been traced to unpasteurized milk. All milk, therefore, used at camp should be adequately pasteurized.

Nutrition

In the problem of nutrition, we must include the following factors, namely, freedom from physical defects, rest, exercise and food.

These standards were drafted with great care by a committee of health officers, sanitarians and camp directors. They have been approved by the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health, the New England Camp Directors Association and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

(1) *Freedom from physical defects.* So far as possible remediable defects such as infected tonsils, carious teeth and other conditions which will interfere with normal growth and development should be removed previous to the child's entrance to camp.

(2) *Rest.* The proper assimilation of food requires rest. In addition to the time required for sleep, rest periods should be had both before and after the noon meal and before supper. Longer periods of rest should be provided for physically sub-standard children.

(3) *Exercise.* The program of exercise should be so developed as not to overtax the physical strength of the campers. There is a tendency among camp directors to develop the program of exercise out of proportion to the needs of the child in other directions.

(4) *Food.* The types of food to be served in camp vary somewhat with the locality, the accessibility of markets, etc. It is to be expected that each camp will provide a healthful diet, thereby not only teaching what should be eaten but also seeing that

it is eaten. The State Department of Public Health, Division of Hygiene, has available for distribution to camps suggestive menus with recipes. The basis of such a menu is outlined below:

(a) One quart of milk as a drink or in food for each child.

(b) Two servings of vegetables in addition to potato; one vegetable should be raw, greens or tomatoes served three or four times weekly.

(c) Two servings of fruit, one of these raw.

(d) A serving of whole grain cereal — breakfast cereal and bread.

(e) One egg daily.

(f) One serving of meat or fish or substitute.

SAFETY IN SUMMER CAMPS

(Continued from page 7)

is, of course, not to bear tales but to keep a special watch for unsafe conditions or practices which might result disastrously.

Meetings. If camp assemblies of any sort are held, a part of the time may well be devoted to a talk by one of the staff — or one of the safety committee — on some common hazard and its remedy.

Enforcement. This, the last of the three elements in any safety program, means in a summer camp that, where necessary, safety rules and instructions must be backed up by discipline, even to the point of expelling the camper whose serious or repeated disobedience imperils himself or others. It is worse than useless to promulgate safety rules, display safety posters, or conduct any sort of safety campaign unless the camp management is squarely behind it.

Accident reporting. Accident reporting is the foundation of accident prevention. It is the common experience in every walk of life that accidents, being unpleasant, are easily forgotten. To ascertain what really needs to be done for safety, in any one camp or in camps as a whole, information must be recorded and tabulated regarding the accidents that happen during the season of 1929 — whether they result seriously or not. To keep and to study such a record is no reflection on the camp but rather an evidence of its determination to do everything possible for the protection of its young people.

Through coöperation of the National Safety Council with the Camp Directors' Association a report form has been prepared and copies will be sent you. We ask all members of the Association — and all other camp directors — to keep a faithful record on these forms of all accidents and illnesses as defined therein. The originals are to be sent to the National Safety Council for their study and report to us; the camp director may keep a carbon for his own study. Names are not reported and absolutely no publicity will be given either to the person or to the camp. Through your complete coöperation in making these reports, we can all be assured of greater safety in the years to come.

HINCKLEY AND NOT BALCH STARTED THE ORGANIZED CAMP

Considerable interest is attached to the following letter received by A. G. Robinson, Hartford, Conn. on February 26, 1929 in response to a letter sent by him to Rev. George W. Hinckley, president of the Good Will Association for Boys and Girls, Hinckley, Maine. *Camping* is glad to print this letter because of its historical value and also with the hope that it may stimulate the memory of other pioneers of the camping movement to send in reminiscences so that the history of organized camping may be accurately recorded.

"Previous to my license to preach I had been teaching for three years in Kingston, R. I. and I had made an honest effort to be of greatest service possible to the boys in the school, not only in school hours but at all times of day, every day in the week. The result was that the older boys in the school — some dozen or fifteen of them — were my comrades on vacations and on Saturdays and holidays and usually on Sunday to the church services and on all possible occasions. I was convinced in those days that clergymen were overlooking an opportunity of great usefulness among boys and was fully satisfied in my own mind that if I were a minister or if I ever entered the ministry I would make a specialty of boys' work and that I would regard my greatest opportunity for moral and religious work with boys as lying in the open fields, the woods, the lakes, the freedom of camp life.

"I became pastor in 1879 and that winter I resolved to make a test of my theory, or rather prove my conviction, by persuading some of my church people to let me take their boys on a camping trip to Gardiner's Island in Point Judith Pond at Wakefield, R. I. There were not many boys in the families of my people; but some of the parents were willing to trust their boys to the experiment and so I arranged to spend a couple of weeks with some of my Sunday School boys on Gardiner's Island.

"I think it was the week before we were to start on our journey that Mrs. Virginia T. Smith drove out from Hartford to say that she had been requested to ask me if I would be willing to include three of the Chinese students who were then in the Hartford High School in my party of boys. I felt quite honored, delighted with the suggestion, and I promptly assured her that I would be more than pleased — I would be delighted.

"The next day a boy who was to be in the party — a fatherless and motherless lad whom I was providing with a home and school advantages and privileges — said to me: 'I have heard that you are going to take some Chinese boys to camp with us; is it true?' I replied that it was. 'Very well,' said the boy, 'if I can't camp out without taking a lot of heathen Chinese along I don't want to go.' 'Very well,' said I, 'Frank, you need not go; but I shall take the Chinese boys now whether anyone else goes or not.' But the day

before we were to start, the boy decided that he would go, notwithstanding the 'heathen Chinese' who were in the group.

"I recall one day when we were sitting at the long table under the trees in camp on Gardiner's Island that a boy from one of my best families said: 'Woo, chuck me a biscuit, will you.' Woo appeared to be surprised but calmly replied, 'I will pass you a biscuit; we need not live like heathen if we are in the woods,' and Woo proceeded to pass the American youth a biscuit. I have related this on various occasions and once at the South End Missions House years ago, where I put in a plea for the careful and right management of boys' camps — camps, not a return to savagery. I always claimed that I was admirably supported in my theory by one of my Chinese comrades.

"Now what I regret very much is that I cannot give you the names of the three students. The name of one of them has gone from me entirely; one was known among us as Woo; the other I would say was Whang Fung Kai, but even this name may not be exactly correct. I feel surer of his name than the others because he joined me again in 1881 on the same island and I am under the impression that the other two boys had returned to China. What I read in the *Hartford Times* leads me to question whether Whang Fung Kai was not one of the Chinese students in this country at that time not included among those sent by the Chinese government and which the government recalled.

"In *Summer Camps*, a volume of nearly eight hundred pages, a handbook of summer camps in the United States, Mr. Porter Sargent gives credit for the first boys' camp to Mr. Ernest Balch and says that Mr. Balch writes: 'I first thought of the boys' camp as an institution in 1880.' That was the summer in which I was testing out the conviction which I had cherished during my teaching days in Kingston, R. I. from 1876-79. Mr. Balch further says: 'That year and in 1881 I had thought out the main lines of a boys' camp. That year, also, with two boys I made a short camping trip to Bis Asquam. In 1881 I occupied and bought Chocorua Island.' I think, however — while I am not at all ambitious to win any credit to myself — that the first boys' camp in this country held and organized for definite moral and religious purpose was on Gardiner's Island in 1880 and that three of the boys in that camp were Chinese students from the Hartford High School. Whang Fung Kai — if that was his name — in the second summer spent a still longer time in my camp on Gardiner's Island and that summer flew from the masthead of a sailing boat a Chinese flag, a black dragon on an orange background which, if I remember correctly, he said was the mercantile or commercial flag of the Chinese Empire.

"I found that they fitted into camp life very happily and intelligently; they were ready and willing. We had some kind of

religious service each day in camp, camp fires, periods for recreation, bathing, and the like. We reached what I regarded anyway as the high water mark of inspiration and education in 1880 when, upon my invitation, the Kingston Brass Band — some twenty pieces, personal friends of mine during my years of teaching in Kingston — came to the island, spent the day and inspired us with music from time to time. I felt that there was considerable dignity to my idea of what a boys' camp ought to be.

NEW MEMBERS, C.D.A.

NEW ENGLAND SECTION

- Mrs. Henry P. Dowst
Camp Cathedral Pines, Winthrop, Me.
Winthrop, Me.
- Mr. Clarence E. Towne
Camp Lawrence, Bear Island, N. H.
Y.M.C.A., Lawrence, Mass.
- Dr. Fred E. Clow, Wolfeboro, N. H.
(Consulting physician for camps)

MID-ATLANTIC SECTION

- Mrs. W. E. Safford (counselor)
Camp Hanoum, Thetford, Vt.
3339 Mt. Pleasant St., Washington, D. C.

SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN SECTION

- Mrs. Evan R. Chesterman
Camp Okahawis, Rockbridge Baths, Va.
1636 West Grace St., Richmond, Va.
- Miss Hannah Moore
Camp Sequoyah, Beech, N. C.
Sylva, N. C.
- Mrs. J. G. McCoy
Beech Haven, Banner Elk, N. C.
Murfreesboro, Tenn.

MID-WEST SECTION

- Rev. John P. Foley
St. Mark's Camp, Whitefish Lake, Minn.
Faribault, Minn.
- Mr. William Beals
Camp Leelanau, Glen Arbor, Mich.
Glen Arbor, Mich.
- Miss Helene Bock
Camp Agawak, Minocqua, Wis.
505 West End Ave., New York City
- Mrs. Flora W. Pinkhurst
Camp Agawak, Minocqua, Wis.
260 West End Ave., New York City

PACIFIC COAST SECTION

- Miss Rosalind Cassidy (Director of camp leadership courses)
Mills College, Calif.
- Mr. Frank W. Hagerty
General Manager, Municipal Camp for Seattle
9815-5th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
- Mr. G. H. Oberteuffer
Camp Meriwether, Tillamook, Ore.
1483 E. 28th St., Portland, Ore.

CANADA

- Mrs. W. L. Child
Owakonze Camps, Ltd.
Baril Lake, Ontario, Can.

The picture on the front cover of this issue is reproduced by courtesy of Camp Quanset.

READERS ATTENTION!!

Have you in your files of *Camping* any of the following issues?

Vol. 1, nos. 4-5 (October-December, 1926)
Vol. 2, no. 6 (June, 1927)

We have had several calls, among them the New York Public Library, for these numbers. As our supply is exhausted, we are appealing to you. Will you help us and, perhaps, rob your files to complete those of the New York Public Library? Send them to the Cosmos Press, Inc., 99 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass.

SCHOOL CAMPS

(Editorial, Boston *Herald*,
May 19, 1929)

Of the value of summer camps for boys and girls there seems to be no question. But certain camps, in our opinion, have definitely more value than others. We refer to those conducted by several of our preparatory schools. These camps are not primarily operated for the benefit of the school's students — they usually have no difficulty in having a good time during the summer — but for under-privileged boys from the city, who otherwise could not have a real boy's vacation in the country or at the seashore. In short, the older students run the camp under the direction of a few masters, act as counselors, coach their guests in swimming, boating, tennis and other sports, and generally act as big brothers to the youngsters from the city's tenements.

Outwardly, these camps are established to help the unfortunate boy. But in practice they also perform another important function by awakening the well-to-do boy to the advantages that he has been given, and to the obligations which he owes as a result of these advantages. The youth who has been brought up in the lap of luxury and has had the best physical, mental and social training, and who has grown to look on certain conveniences and perquisites of life as absolute necessities, frequently receives a very healthful shock. He lives for a few weeks with boys whose experiences have been limited to the city streets. It does not take him long to learn what is real and what is sham. The poor boy, in fact, is just as much a teacher as the youth from boarding school. Both teach and both learn. We wish that every preparatory school could see its way clear to give its students this valuable form of social training.

MANNERS IN CAMP

Each boy at Camp Cussegago, Lynn, C. Dundon director, is checked every day as to punctuality, cooperation, resourcefulness, rudeness, politeness, table manners, courage, friendliness, and other virtues that make up the code of good manners. He is advised and helped by the counselors and instructors so that he will be happier and will grow into a more rounded life and will be more desired in his home community. Why not!

A MATTER OF HEALTH

Several requests for books on mental hygiene have come to the office lately. Below is the list given in *Hygeia* for May, 1929. To this list should be added the magazine *Hygeia*, which from time to time prints most excellent articles on mental health.

Your Mind and You, by GEORGE K. PRATT, M.D. Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York. 30 cents.

The Everyday Problems of the Everyday Child, by DOUGLAS A. THOM, M.D., D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Great Teachers and Mental Health, by WILLIAM H. BURNHAM. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The Normal Mind, by WILLIAM H. BURNHAM. D. Appleton & Co.

Mental Conflicts and Misconduct, by WILLIAM HEALY. Little, Brown and Company.

The Psychology of the Unadjusted School Child, by J. B. Morgan. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Mental Hygiene, a very excellent quarterly publication. The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Ave., New York.

This committee issues monthly the *Mental Hygiene Bulletin*. Fifty cents a year. This national committee has also many pamphlets which it distributes free or at a very nominal price. It would be well to write for a catalogue.

Hygeia, the Health Magazine. Published by the American Medical Association. Edited by Morris Fishbein, M.D., 535 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

THE SOCIAL ATTITUDE

By H. W. GIBSON

A high school boy of sixteen walked across the campus at Camp Becket one afternoon in 1926, and slipped into the hand of the director, a scrap of paper and said, "Read it, and let me know what you think of it?" This boy, Kenneth M. Fielding, went to a circus and saw the strong man perform his stunt and that exhibition started in his mind a train of thought, which was expressed in a poem written on that scrap of paper. Here is the poem. What do you think of the social attitude expressed in these lines:

STRENGTH

This was the strong man's most difficult feat,

He held upon his hands a plank of wood,
And then upon it several people stood,
He raised them up and from a near-by seat
I heard an old man several times repeat
A muttered exclamation, "He is good,
I never thought that any one could
Lift such a group. That fellow's work is great!"

I smiled, for I remember men I've known
Who have raised neighbors to better things
Have lifted numbers by their worth alone
To all the joys that better living brings.
The strong man lifts a few and puts them down,

The great soul by its influence lifts a town.

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Tincture Iodine, \$1.20 pint

Mercurochrome Sol., 4 oz. 85c

500 Aspirin tablets 5 gr. \$1.00

Bandage scissors, \$1.50

Abscess sets, 2 knives, \$3.00

Enamel flat bottom bowl, 4 in. 40c, 5½ in.

60c, 7 in. 80c

Chrome plated splinter forceps, \$3.75

Wood applicators, 50c

Hot water bottles, \$2.00. Fountain syringes,

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TRAINING THE CAMP COUNSELOR

(Continued from page 1)

camp — are but the same problems of human relationships existent everywhere in the world at large.

Monday, July 1

In the morning there was no formal program, but the counselors arranged for their own work, looking over equipment, checking up inventories, and making schedules.

In the afternoon they met together to hear reports from those who had been attending the pre-camp conferences in riding, nature study, sports, etc. Then they separated into department groups, each with its own head as leader, and discussed the aims and programs.

In the evening the counselors gathered around the hearth fires of the head counselor for each age group of campers. They talked over questions relating particularly to their responsibilities as older friends to the campers.

Tuesday, July 2

Camp opened.

We have noticed as desirable effects from these three days of living together before the arrival of the campers a more quickly achieved feeling of solidarity of purpose, of working together toward our special aims, of becoming a closely integrated group in which each individual understands and performs his duties and enters into his pleasures with intelligence, enthusiasm, and vision.

A SUGGESTION TO CAMP DIRECTORS



You will help CAMPING, the Camp Directors Association and your counselors and campers by securing subscriptions to CAMPING. One dollar (\$1.00) covers the cost of the 12 issues.

In many camps already **CAMPING** is used as a text book in the Counselor Training Courses. This is only one use for **CAMPING**. This official bulletin of the Camp Directors Association will keep alive the enthusiasm of your young people for camp life and will carry over their interest in its activities throughout the year.

Please post this notice on your bulletin board, and send in to us when names have been secured, enclosing one dollar subscription for each new subscriber.

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